## WASHINGTON.

locand manguration of President Lincoln.

### THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Imposing Military and Civic Demonstration.

### Universal Turnout of the People.

Throng of Visitors from all Parts of the Country.

Vice President Johnson's Address to the Senate, Cabinet, Judges and Diplomats.

### The Reception at the White House.

Finale of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

Complete List of Acts Passed During the Session.

# Valedictories of Vice President

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION.

The Marshal-in-Chief.

The Military Escort.

In District of Columbia and his Deputies.

Ex-Presidents.

Ex-Presidents.

The Columbia and his Deputies.

The Corps Diplomatique.

The Judic lary.

Benstors and Representatives.

The National Union College Band.
The National Union Executive Committee.
Lational Executive Committee of the Loyal Lengues.
State and city authorities.
The Lincoln and Johnson clubs, with car, &c.

Tayner associations of Washington and Georgetown.

Other military organizations.

The Washington preess,

Dischment of the United States Harine corps,

enchment of the First brigade of Quartermaster Volunteers.

Other military organizations.

Glosboro cavalcade.

Tayner associations of Washington and Georgetown.

Odd Fellows and other benevolent associations.

shal was designated by an orange color-The Chief Marshal was designated by an orange color-d searf with white resettes and blue saddle cloth with gilt trimmings. His thirteen aids wore cherry colored searfs with white resettes. Their saddle cloths were white and blue. The Marshal-in-Chief and his nids were yellow gauntiets, and carried blue batons two feet beng, gilded two inches at the ends. The marshale were designated by blue scarfs and white rosettes, white sud-die clothe trimmed with red, white gloves and plnk batons mating States and Territories ware designated by white sink ends two inches deep. The Chief Marshal and his tide and the marshals were black hats, black freek coats

dreet and Pennsylvania avenue. The military escort consisted of several bands of music, two regiments of the

lavan corps, a squaron of cavalry, a outcoy of arti-lary and four companies of colored troops.

The Mayor and Common Council of this city, the visit-ing Councilmen from Baltimore, the Washington fire-men and the visiting firemen of Philadelphia (the Good-will, Franklin and Perseverance companies, having their eagines along), were noticeable features of the proces-

The line of march of the procession was decorated with flag displayed from numerous buildings, including the public buildings, and all the windows along the route were crowded with citizens of both sexes and all ages,

The ceremonies of the inauguration were somewhat delayed by the storm of the morning and the detention of Mr. Lincoln in the Kaccutive Chamber signing bills. They took place in the Senate Chamber. The doors of the chamber were threwn open at eleven o'clock. The ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judiciary of the federal and State government as the Court and the Judiciary of the federal and State government. Coors and the Judiciary of the rederal and State govern-ments of the United States, the Governors and ex-Gover-mors of States and Territories, and Awstrant Secretaries of Departments, and the Mayors of Washington and Secregatown, and officers who received the timaks of Congress, entered at the east door of the northern wing the Cantill. They assumed seals on the scatter of the Capitol. They occupied seats on the right and left of the main entrance. The Supreme Court Juddinary pers seated on the right of the Chair, the Diplomatic serps were placed next to the Judiciary. The heads of

Separtments occupied scats at the left.

The other officials and invited persons were scated in

#### THE IMAUGURAL ADDRESS.

ticipated that the cause of the conflict might

by the crowd, which at this stage of the proceedings was very large. A national salute was fired by a battery of artillery stationed near the Capitol, and the cheering of

The procession again commenced moving, the cere-monies having terminated. Mr. Lincoln entered an open barouche, accompanied by his son and Senator Foster. After escorting the President to the White House the

procession broke up.

All the ceremonies were now ended. No accident occurred, notwithstanding all the excitement of the occasion and the vast numbers who turned out.

#### Additional Details of the Inauguration Ceremonies.

Washington, March 4, 1865.

The grand event is over. The inauguration ceremonies are concluded. The thousands from the loyal States and cities of the North, and the loyal neighborhoods of the South, who througed Washington to witness the installation of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, have been

rents. The streets were a sluice of mud. Numbers who had intended to participate in the procession were deterred therefrom; but at an early hour the military escort, red therefrom; but at an early hour the military escort, the firemen and a few of the civic societies, began to assemble at the rendezvous, notwithstanding the rain storm, and a continuous stream of people of all sexes, ages, colors and conditions, was poured towards the Capitol to witness the ceremonies there. Carriages were in great demand. Almost incredible premiums were offered for the use of vehicles. The whole population was massed in the vicinity of the Capitol, the Presidential mansion, and along the sidewalks of Pennsylvania, average.

nue.

At the hour indicated in the programme the procession was formed; but it was the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The President was already at the Capitol, busily engaged in signing bills as fast as they were enrolled. The first sign of the movement of the procession was the passage along the avenue at a rapid pace of the Presidential equipage, attended by the escort of United States Marshals and the guard of black horse cavalry usually on duty at the White House. It contained Mrs. Lincoln and some other members of the Presidential household. Soon afterwards the procession, preceded by a strong force of police, passed along. The military portion consisted of one regiment of infantry (Veteran Reserves), a battation of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. These wers followed by the Fire Brigade, comprising the government and city of cavairy, and a battery of artillery. These were followed by the Fire Brigade, comprising the government and city Fire Departments, and the visiting firement from Phila-delphia. This display was remarkably fine, and was one of the most attractive features in the procession. After these came various civic societies, State delegations and political associations, and a large number of citizens on horseback. Taking into consideration the weather and condition of the streets, the procession was much larger and imposing than was anticipated. Soon after it began to move the clouds broke away, and the sun shone out with great splendor, giving to the scene a bright and cheerful aspect.

while the procession was expense, the preparations for the inaugural ceremonies were made in the Senate cham-ber. Guards were placed at the entrance on the eastern front, all the other entrances being closed, and only those were permitted to enter who were provided with the car-tel of the Sergeant-at-Arms to the Senate. At an early hour the throng of ladies thus provided was massed to a

from one to the other. Transfer the names, and you have all the distinguished. Fred Douglass, another negro, and two negro women, were in the East Room, and marched about with the rest of the company. None of the ladies were extravagantly dressed, and none of the dresses made a display in the jam. Altogether the reception was a mixed affair, in which every one was uncomfortable and all were satisfied.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS
CONFIRMED.
The New York Custom House appointments, including
that of Mr. Wakeman, were confirmed by the Senate in executive session to-day. Senator Spungue attempted a fierce speech in opposition to Mr. Wakeman, but was unable to secure sufficient votes to arrest the confirma-

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION AND OTHER BILLS BE-

FORE CONGRESS.

The Civil Appropriation Bill as originally reported con-The Civil Appropriation Bill as originally reported contained large appropriations for the coast survey, lighthouse establishments, and other objects of a miscellaneous character. This being considered an "omnibus" bill, the House added new features and the Senate weighed it down with heavy appropriations, including at least four millions of dollars for reimbursing Missouri for the expanses of calling out and subsisting the State militia and appropriating seven or eight hundred thousand dollars to ropay the meaves of vanced by Pennsylvania in offling out her the moneys advanced by Pennsylvania in calling out her militia to assist in repelling the invasion of Gen. I.ee. The Senate struck out of the bill a material amendment inserted at the instance of Mr. Davis, of Maryland, namely:—That no person shall be tried by court martial or military commission in any State or Territory where the courts of the United States are open, except persons actually mustered and commissioned or appointed otherwise by law in the military or naval service, or rebel enemies charged with being spice. When the disagreeing votes of the two Houses were sent to a conference committee, the mana-

upon separately. Many of the members of the House, however, preferred losing the bill to surrendering the clause in question, and so by dilatory motions they de-

Preedmen; to authorize the coinage of three cent pieces of copper and nickel, and to prohibit the issue of frac-

tional currency under five cents.

The Bankrupt and the Illinois and Niagara Ship Canal

Company bill, the House bill remaining in the Senate, clogged with amondments.

General Mosquera, ex-President of the republic of Co-lombia, returned from the front yesterday. With the diplomatic corps, he attended the inauguration to-day, and was the only foreign representative, besides Mr. Ro-mero, the Mexican Minister, who went upon the platform

mero, after which General M. returned to New York.

A CALIFORNIAN WANTED IN THE CABINET.

A new development has been made to-day in regard to the organization of the new Cabinet. An all powerful movement is on foot to induce the President to place in the Interior Department some one from the Pacific coast. It is urged that the systems now prevailing in the Atlantic and Paoisic States are no diverse that it is purely appropriate that the Pacific coast interests should be represented in the Cabinet. The candidate for the position has not yet been named; but if the President will adopt the programme proposed he will be applicable in the Cabinet.

ANDEDOTE OF GENERAL SHERWAN. The extraordinary success with which General Sher-man has conducted his campaign during the last nine months has secured for him the affections of the

tity of picks and shovels, and throw that cursed sand hill the sea, sir. You may tell your government the I would shovel it into the sea, sir; and then I wo

#### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

This was adopted.

This was adopted.

The amendment as thus amended was then agreed to by yeas 22, nays 13, as follows:—

So the section was stricken out.

THE ARRY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HARRE, (rep.) of N. Y., here obtained leave to make a report of the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill, saying the Senate committee could not agree with the House committee.

The Senate insisted on its action.

THE CVIL APPROPRIATION BILL PAPERD.

Mr. COWAN, (rep.) of Pa., offered an amendment to the pending bill, the Civil or "Omnibus" Appropriation bill, providing for the claim of Pennsylvania for money paid to the troops of that State called out in 1863 to oppose the advance of General Lee.

The amendment was adopted by yeas 18, nays 16.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Grinzs providing for repairs at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, which was adopted.

Mr. Chandler, (rep.) of Mich., offered an amendment appropriating \$8,000 for improving the navigation of Lake Michigan, which was lost.

After acting upon several minor amendments, the bill was passed at six o'clock A. M.

EXECUTIVE SER ION.

passed.

THE APRAMAS SENATORS.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, at eleven o'clock, moved to take up a resolution for the admission of Senators from Arkansas.

Mr. Summen objected, and the resolution was not taken up.

Mr. Mrshrin moved to refer the bill to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, which was decided in the negative, as follows:—

# House of Representatives. Washington, March 4, 1865. The following is the continuation of the House pr

on any conditions.

The House then, by a vote of 63 against 67, non-concurred in the Senate's amendment to the joint resolution and valorum and valorum and valorum

changing from three to afteen per centum ad valorem the duty on printing paper used for books and newspa-pers exclusively.

the duty on printing paper used for books and newspapers exclusively.

The House then, by a vote of 47 against 62, refused to lay the resolution on the table, and asked a committee of conference of the 8-nate.

Mr. Thanks, (rep.) of Pa., made a report from the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill. He said the Senate struck out the provise inserted by the House prohibiting any part of the money being paid to the Hilinois Central Railroad Company. The difference seemed to riss on a point of law. Hence he proposed an amendment in order that the question may be settled by the Supreme Court of the United States as to whether that company is, by the land grant law of 1850, bound to transport, free of charge, the troops, munitions and other property of the United States.

Mr. Kravan, (opp.) of N. Y., did not think a further conference would adjust the difficulty between the two houses.

one thought that such an extensive use would be made of the road. No man would enforce such a contract against his neighbor. It is the letter that killeth, but the spirit which maketh sive.

Mr. Wasmennes, (rep.) of Ill., had thought that the amendment of Mr. Thayer would be received in a spirit of compromise. He was surprised that his friend from Vermont should make such arguments in favor of the company. That company had made twenty-five per cent more by the war than if the war had not gone on. The war had been a blessing to the road. The company was interested in this bill to the extent of a million and a half of dollars.

Mr. Woodbridge, (rep.) of Vt., opposed Mr. Thayer's amendment, and in reply to Mr. Washburne said if it had not been for foreign capital the Western railroads never would have been built. He maintained that in equity the company should be paid.

Mr. Thaym expressed his surprise that Mr. Woodbridge should characterize his proposition as absurd, and that the gentleman, so swift to make the assertion, should sustain it by so weak an argument.

Mr. Mountz moved that the House recede from its amendment concerning the Illinois Central Railroad, and this was agreed to by a vote of 62 against 47.

The difficulty between the two House was thus removed, and the bill is passed.

Mr. Stravess, (rep.) of Pa., moved, at half-past five, that the House take a recess till nine o'clock.

This was disagreed to.

Mr. Straves, (rep.) of Wa, moved that the bill be laid on the table, which was disagreed to by a vote of 80 against 66.

Mr. Scranck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the letter of the Secretary of Waron the subject, reported a resolution that in the judgment of the House the order of Major General Augur, issued on the 12th of January, 1864, directing that no colored man be allowed to leave Washington, going North, without a pass, is a regulation which makes an ocious discrimination, for a law of the United States has declared free alike all citizens and residents of the D

The House thes, at a quarter past seven A. M., took a recess until into o'clook.

The House on reassembling took up the Sensie bill to establish a civil government for the Indian Territory.

It provides for the appointment of a governor, secretary of state, judges and all the other necessary machinery. Indians are to be elected to the legislative, council. Involuntary servitude is lorever prohibited, except as a punishment for crime. It also provides for the election of an Indian delegate to Congress.

Mr. HOLMAN, (opp.) of Ind., objected to the consideration of the bill.

Much routine and miscellaneous business was then transacted, and questions were taken by y. as and mays on a number of private bills.

It was now ten o clock.

Mr. Kinney, of Utah, unsuccessfully moved to suspend

he had reached that the had arrived.

The committee appointed to wait on President Lincoln reported that they had performed that duty, and he had informed them he had no further communication to

again overwheim or encanger our nation, we can join with heart and soul, and sincerely and trustingly, in the poet's prayer:

Now. Father, lay Thy healing hand In mercy on our stricken land;
And he their Shepherd as of oldEe shall our nation's song assend
To Thee, our kuler, Father, Friend,
While Heaven's wide arch resounds again
With peace on earth, good will to men.

Now let us go hence from our labors here and into the Benate chamber, and from the portice of the Capitol there, with the statue of the Goddess of Liberty looking down for the first time upon such a scene, to witness and participate in the inauguration of the elect of the American people. And now, thanking you most truly for your approbation of my official conduct, which you have recorded on your Journal, I declare the House of Representatives of the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States adjourned sine die.

The address was warmly applauded.

# THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Complete-List of the Acts, Resolutions, &c., Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

An act in addition to the "act respecting quarantine and health laws," approved February 25, 1796, and for the better execution of the third section thereof.

An act authorizing the holding of a special session of the United States District Court for the district of Indiana.

An act to authorize the purchase or construction of revenue critery on the lakes.

An act to establish the grade of vice-admiral in the United States navy.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes;" approved June 30, 184.

An act to exceed the time allowed for the withrawal of certain goods therein named from public stores.

An act to repeal the provision of law requiring certain regent of the Smithsonian institution to be members of the Nitional Institute.

An act making appropriations for the payment of inveiled and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia," a proved March 2, 1831.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide "acting the mails from the United States to An act making appropriations for the consular "An act making appropriations for th

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